

Egypt, Sudan sign trade accord

HARTOUM, Jan. 15 (R)—Egypt and Sudan have signed a trade agreement worth \$101 million, an increase of 14 per cent over their previous pact, the Sudan News Agency reported today. The agreement concluded three days of meetings of the Seventh Joint Higher Ministerial Committee for Integration of the two countries. Twenty-eight ministers from Egypt and Sudan met in Hartout to discuss plans for political, economic and social integration. Egypt and Sudan have a joint defence pact and signed an agreement on an integration programme in 1974. The ministers also agreed to eliminate customs duties between the two countries by the end of this year, SUNA said.

of the pro-cooperative NATO

Volume 4, Number 956

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردن تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الرأي»

AMMAN, TUESDAY JANUARY 16, 1979 — SAFAR 17, 1399

Woodcock U.S. envoy in Peking

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (R)—President Carter today nominated Leonard Woodcock, former head of the United Automobile Workers Union, as U.S. Ambassador to China, where he has been the senior American diplomat for the past 19 months. Mr. Woodcock, chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in Peking since June, 1977, played a leading role in negotiations that led to the opening of normal relations between the United States and China on Jan. 1. If confirmed by the Senate, he will assume his new post on March 1, the day chosen by the two countries to exchange ambassadors. Mr. Woodcock, 67, will be returning to the United States soon to prepare for the visit of Chinese Senior Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-ping) beginning on Jan. 29.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 royal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence

Expected in Cairo first

Shah to leave for U.S. 'holiday'

TEHRAN, Jan. 15 (R)—The Shah of Iran will leave on Wednesday morning for Cairo on his way to the United States for an extended holiday, aimed at saving the Iranian monarchy, authoritative court sources said here tonight. The Shah, accompanied by Empress Farah, will then fly to the United States to stay at his estate near Los Angeles, the sources told Reuters. They may make some stops in Western Europe on their way to the U.S., but were expected to stay only a day in Egypt, the sources said.

Tehran and other cities.

Three statues of the Shah were pulled down by protesters in the southern city of Kerman today.

The planned duration of the Shah's trip has not been disclosed, but western diplomats believe he will have to stay out of the country for a month or more to attend a political solution to the crisis which threatens Iran's 2,500-year-old monarchy.

During the Shah's absence, a nine-man regency council will take over his functions as head of state.

Dr. Bakhtiar is hoping to win over opponents of the Shah by liberal reforms and by convincing them the king will in future reign as a constitutional monarch, and not run the country single-handed as he has done for most of his 37 years on the throne.

Earlier, Gen. Garabaghli, who will be in temporary control of the armed forces during the Shah's absence, issued a warning on the consequences of any large-scale disturbances after the monarch's departure.

He told reporters: "Neither the armed forces nor the people would survive a confrontation after his Majesty departs."

The anti-Shah movement, led by exiled religious leader Ayatollah Khomeini, is expected to step up its street demonstrations in an attempt to force the monarch to quit the country for good.

Ayatollah Khomeini, who is living in exile near Paris, has already announced the formation of an Islamic revolutionary council to pave the way for a new constitution and an "Islamic republic."

Asked about the chances of a military coup, feared by many as a possible reaction by exasperated officers loyal to the monarch, Gen. Garabaghli said: "I don't think so."

The Shah will be leaving immediately after Dr. Bakhtiar's government receives an expected confidence vote in the lower house of parliament, the Majlis, tomorrow.

The Senate, the upper house, today held a special session two days ahead of schedule and rushed through an easy confidence vote in favour of the government.

Similar celebrations were held throughout the Kingdom.

King Hussein to visit Syria

AMMAN, Jan. 15 (JNA)—His Majesty King Hussein will pay a one-day visit to Syria on Tuesday, it was announced here today.

An announcement by the Royal Hashemite Court said King Hussein will be accompanied by an official delegation.

During the visit, the King "will confer with President Hafez Al Assad on Arab and international issues of mutual interest to both countries," the announcement said.

It added that the two leaders will also "review the Arab stand in the light of the current situation."

Saudis watch F-15 show

RIYADH, Jan. 15 (R)—Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia today watched a demonstration by a squadron of sophisticated United States F-15 fighters, the official Saudi News Agency reported.

The Saudi news agency said the squadron's visit was within the scope of cooperation between the U.S. and Saudi air forces.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman identified the man as Martin Berkowitz, from San Francisco. He had served 32 years in the Air Force and was working in Iran as office manager for a construction company.

In Beirut, a rebel Lebanese military commander said today that 21 Iranian troops serving with United Nations Forces in Lebanon had defected from their unit because of opposition to the Shah.

The Saudi newspaper Al Jazira reported yesterday that six F-15s would carry out a demonstration in Riyadh and six others would make an appearance at a military base in the south of the country.

Syria, Iraq discuss plans for merger

DAMASCUS, Jan. 15 (R)—Syrian and Iraqi foreign ministers and defence chiefs discussed far-reaching unity plans here today amid reports that the two countries were discussing merging into a single state.

High-powered Iraqi delegations arrived in Damascus unannounced from Baghdad as Syria maintained official silence about the projected merger, disclosed by Arab diplomatic sources here yesterday.

The official Syrian News Agency (SANA) said the two foreign ministers reviewed intensive discussions which have taken place over the past month on political, military and economic union.

It said separate talks began a few hours later at the Defence Ministry, soon after the arrival of the Iraqi Defence Minister and his Chief of Staff, but it gave no details.

The diplomatic sources said the two countries had agreed in principle to unite under one president, government and military command.

The details were expected to be worked out in talks between Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan Al Bakr in Damascus next week, they said.

The sources said a great many administrative difficulties had to be resolved, and the two sides were reluctant to publish their plans in case the negotiations broke down at a late stage.

A major aim of the proposed accord, which would combine armed forces totalling almost half a million men, was to swing the Middle East balance of power in the Arabs' favour.

The sources said an effective merger between the two long-time rivals would pose a serious military threat to Israel on its northeastern border. The rapprochement between Syria and Iraq was born during summit talks in Baghdad last October, out of

which the two sides have already agreed to set up a joint military command, and last week they announced that Iraq would resume pumping its crude oil across Syria to the Mediterranean terminal of Banias.

As the Syrian-Iraqi talks continued, Palestinian leaders opened a top-level conference in Damascus aimed at closing ranks to resist the Egyptian-Israeli peace moves and to help achieve the goal of an independent state of their own homeland. The meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC), a parliament-in-exile with almost 300 members, is expected to endorse demands for stepping up guerrilla warfare against Israel.

Syrian President Hafez Al Assad opened the conference tonight with an attack on Egyptian-Israeli peace moves and a pledge to continue fighting "Zionist plots."

The Syrian leader rejected the accords as an attempt to exclude Egypt from the conference with Israel, and said the proposal for limited Palestinian self-rule in the occupied West Bank and Gaza was merely a Zionist demand.

He said Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) would continue to fight as brothers-in-arms against all such Zionist plots, and he looked forward to the day when the council could meet again in Jerusalem.

He also referred to a growing Syrian-Iraqi alliance, but made no mention of reports by Arab diplomatic sources here that the two countries were planning to merge into a single state.

The president said Syria, Iraq

were resolved to translate their new-found unity into action, and this would provide an important boost for the Palestinian resistance movement.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat later presented Mr. Assad with a silver replica of the main mosque in Jerusalem and pledged that one day they would enter the Moslem holy place together.

PNC Speaker Khaled Fahoum also condemned the Camp David

accords as a unilateral surrender of Arab and Palestinian rights, and said President Sadat was an isolationist leader who did not express the will of his people.

The meeting in a trade union conference centre adjourned after less than an hour. Delegates were due to begin their first working session tomorrow morning.

On eve of Atherton's visit

Israeli remarks on settlements conflict

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 15 (R)—Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin would willingly participate in another summit meeting with U.S. President Carter and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to overcome current difficulties and reach a peace accord, Israeli officials said today.

President Carter said in Atlanta last night that if necessary he would not hesitate to call such a summit to get a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt.

Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton is scheduled to arrive in Israel tonight in the latest U.S. mediation effort in the Middle East.

Israeli officials believe the envoy's main aim will be to try to get the two countries to budge from their positions to overcome the obstacles in the negotiations.

In Cairo, the semi-official newspaper Al Ahram said today Mr. Atherton will convey American and Israeli views on a working paper sent to Washington by Egyptian Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil.

During his visit to Egypt expected on Wednesday or Thursday, the newspaper said, Mr. Atherton will seek a formula acceptable to both Egypt and Israel on two issues: security arrangements in Sinai after an Israeli withdrawal, and Egypt's insistence that a peace treaty with the Zionist state should not override its commitments to other Arab states.

Egypt has stressed that security arrangements with Israel in Sinai should be reviewed after five years.

Al Ahram said the question of linkage between the bilateral treaty and a timetable for Palestinian self-rule on the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip would probably be left for a subsequent tripartite ministerial meeting.

The newspaper said that the U.S. special envoy and the State Department's Legal Adviser Herbert Hansell would meet Dr. Khalil and Acting Foreign Minister Butros Ghali. Then he might

fly to Aswan, for talks with President Anwar Sadat.

Meanwhile, conflicting official statements about Jewish settlement on Arab land today reflected growing dissension within the Israeli cabinet over how to handle this issue at a time of new Middle East peace moves.

After a day of denials that any new settlement in occupied territory had been authorised, a government spokesman last night admitted that two new outposts had been approved in the Jordan Valley and one in the Gaza Strip.

The spokesman, Cabinet Secretary Arye Naor, explained the earlier denials by saying that he and other officials had assumed questions were asking about civilian settlements.

The three settlements authorised, Mr. Naor said, were in fact Nahal outposts—meaning settlements manned entirely by men and women soldiers.

Yesterday's official pronouncements appear characteristic of the elusive and flatly contradictory statements made recently on the subject by government leaders, observers said.

With a United States peace mission due here tomorrow to try to revive negotiations on a peace treaty with Egypt, Israeli ministers were clearly anxious to avoid any moves which might inflame American and Arab opinion.

The officially-defined Israeli attitude is that, now the three-month settlement freeze accepted at the Camp David summit has expired, Israel is free to place new settlers at will.

Aides close to Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon, an ardent advocate of mass Jewish settlement on Arab land, have said plans are ready for a new settler drive.

The opposition Labour alignment also seems in two minds over the settlement issue. When Labour was in power it authorised Jewish outposts in the Jordan Valley and other areas. But it refused to let Gush Emunim move into populated Arab areas.

Brezhnev: Arab rights, detente not in conflict

He said that the Soviet Union sees no obstacles to reestablishing friendly relations with Peking, if China "becomes more reasonable and peaceful."

China was making a lot of noise about the intervention of Vietnam in Cambodian affairs, and "it's another example of the anti-Vietnamese, chauvinistic nature of the policy of the present Chinese leadership," he said.

He said the United States had given him little encouragement in the last two years to improve relations, but he still hoped a new arms limitation treaty would be signed soon.

On the recent establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China, Mr. Brezhnev said some people in the United States and other western countries were tempted to turn China into "an instrument of pressure" on the socialist world.

"On the whole, over the last couple of years, there have been few encouraging moments to be frank, in Soviet-American relations," Mr. Brezhnev said.



His Majesty King Hussein and Her Majesty Queen Noor taking part in celebrations on Monday marking Arbor Day. The ceremony was held at the premises of Al Bashir (Ashrafiya) Hospital in Amman.

Pro-Vietnam Kampuchea steps up offensive at UN

BANGKOK, Jan. 15 (R)—The new pro-Vietnamese administration in Kampuchea (Cambodia) today stepped up a diplomatic offensive against the government of ousted Prime Minister Pol Pot as its military attack came within earshot of the Thai border.

The Hanoi-backed Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council of Heng Samrin sent a letter to the Chairman of the United Nations Security Council today saying any meeting on the Kampuchean problem held without its voice would be a violation of the U.N. body's sovereignty.

Hanoi's radio and news agency also issued a statement by the new Phnom Penh administration's foreign ministry saying the Security Council's debate on charges of Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea would damage the U.N. body's prestige.

Diplomatic sources said the proposal was expected to be put to a vote later tonight. They said all the members except the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia appeared likely to support the text.

A Soviet veto would prevent the Council from taking any positive decision on the complaint of Vietnamese aggression which the Chinese-backed government of Kampuchea brought last week.

Senior Thai military sources at the border said today they did not believe the insurgent movement's

Pakistan denies it has defaulted foreign debts

RAWALPINDI, Jan. 15 (R)—Pakistan said today there was no question that it had defaulted on its external debts, nor did it intend to do so in the future. Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan told reporters: "We have faithfully paid duly all that we owed to any country". He said Pakistan's foreign exchange position was quite sound. But it was negotiating bilaterally for debt relief in the light of a United Nations Commission for Trade and Development (UNCTAD) resolution by developing countries in Geneva last year. Negotiations were continuing with the United States, France, Germany, Japan, Italy and Canada, he said. Mr. Ishaq was speaking after a cabinet meeting which agreed to cut non-development expenditure in the fiscal year ending next June.

Tunisian, Moroccan aides discuss trade

RABAT, Jan. 15 (R)—Tunisian Commerce Minister Slaheddine Mbarek today had talks with Moroccan Commerce and Industry Minister Abdelkamel Reghay in the southern city of Marrakesh. Mr. Reghay went to Marrakesh to attend ceremonies welcoming visiting Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Touré. Mr. Mbarek, who arrived here yesterday, is to return to the capital tomorrow to attend a three-day meeting of the joint Moroccan-Tunisian commission which officials said will examine bilateral trade and the possibility of cooperation in industrial projects such as synthetic fibres, wood and tourism.

Uganda claims Tanzania bombed border

KAMPALA, Jan. 15 (R)—Uganda said today Tanzanian forces had carried out a heavy bombardment across their common border in Lake Victoria and the situation was "very tense." Uganda said President Idi Amin had issued a warning that his forces might be forced to retaliate by breaking through Tanzanian positions. The radio quoted a military spokesman as calling on all members of the Ugandan armed forces to be on full alert and to exercise care when travelling to areas near the Tanzanian border. The radio said there had been "intense bombardment," but no casualties on the Ugandan side.

South African police hunt black guerrillas

PRETORIA, Jan. 15 (R)—South African police were today hunting a group of black guerrillas in farmland near the Botswana border after a weekend clash in which one guerrilla was killed and another captured. The search was continuing although police believed the guerrillas had already crossed back into Botswana, from where they came. Tracks of the seven-man group were picked up near the border and on Saturday security forces caught up with them. In a clash, one man, believed to be the leader, was shot dead, another captured and a third apparently wounded, police said. The wounded man and the other four escaped.

Saudi-German aides discuss fighting inflation

RABAT, Jan. 15 (R)—Saudi Planning Minister Hisham Nazer conferred here today with West German Minister of Economic Cooperation Rainer Rieffel, who is paying an official visit to

JORDAN TIMES

Responsible Editor:
MOHAMMAD AHMAD

Editor:
WILLIAM E. KELLY

Senior Editor:
JENAB LUTONG

Editorial and advertising offices:

JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION

University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan

Telephone: 67171-2-3-4

Fax: 1497 Al Raa 10, Colgate, Jordan Times, Amman, Jordan

The Jordan Times is published daily except Monday. Advertising and subscription rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Landmark event

Another dramatic attempt at Arab unity is about to be tried, according to reports from Damascus on the contemplated full unification of Syria and Iraq as one nation under one flag.

This development has less to do with the long history of ups and downs in relations between these two countries than with events which have occurred within the past year—notably the Egyptian-American-Israeli negotiations and the Arab reaction to them.

Iraqi-Syrian unification is a predictable, almost automatic, response to the stimulus of Camp David. The Arab World is organic in its way of adapting itself to conditions: isolate, suppress or remove one part of it in one place, and another part will grow up elsewhere to replace it. The emergence of this vital new force on the eastern flank of the Arab-Israeli front is in clear relation to the prospect of the amputation of Egypt from the Arab corpus on the western front. It is thus as much a lesson to the Americans of the consequences of their one-sided peacemaking efforts in the Middle East, as it is a salutary example to the rest of the Arabs of the capacity of once estranged members of the Arab family to make amends in their relationship in the face of a very real challenge to their very existence.

Of course no one, least of all the Syrians and Iraqis themselves and their present leaders, need have any illusions about the difficulties which greeted previous attempts at unifying their two countries or reconciling their rival Baathist factions. But the progress of Iraqi-Syrian unification talks since the two parties settled their quarrel last October has been a model for others to emulate, and has already resulted in joint political and economic strides which will yield tangible results for the people of the two countries (or of the new unitary state).

We in Jordan, sharing borders with both Iraq and Syria, as well as sharing with them front-line responsibilities in the struggle against Zionist expansionism, can not but be affected by this latest development. Increased inter-Arab coordination is obviously necessary in the face of the provocative Egyptian-American-Israeli attempt to neutralise our readiness, and our capacity, to resist Zionist designs. The Iraqi-Syrian unity moves are therefore a landmark event in the history of the Arab nation.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I Monday pays special attention to the Arbor Day celebration which His Majesty King Hussein presided at the Al Bashir Hospital in Amman Monday while similar functions took place over other parts of the Kingdom.

The newspaper urges the Jordanians to plant as many trees as possible, enumerating the numerous beautifying, economic and touristic benefits of the trees. It says the desert-like character of most of Jordan's land has necessitated that its people give Arbor Day more than a symbolic meaning by planting fruit and forest trees in the fields, on the hills and in their home gardens.

Commenting on the meeting of the Palestine National Council in Damascus Monday, AL DUSTOUR calls upon the conferees "to assess, rationally and objectively, the critical stage through which the Palestinian issue is now passing so as to push the 'Palestinian actions' steps forward."

The newspaper expects the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty to be signed this year despite expectations to the contrary. Reports from Washington indicate that following the signing of the peace treaty the U.S. will be ready to open dialogue with all parties concerned to give the peace process begun in Camp David a new stream, probably through new methods.

In anticipation of such an event, AL DUSTOUR says, the Arabs and Palestinians should now think seriously of the post-signature period. Will they agree on entering a dialogue with the U.S.? And on what terms and conditions will they agree? And who will talk for the Palestinians and what will be the final aim? And lastly what is the alternative—in details, not in generalities—of the self-rule plan and the second Camp David agreement?

Some people may argue that these questions had been wholly or mostly dealt with in the Baghdad summit. But is the event an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty is signed, the questions that would be put to the Palestinians and Arabs of the Baghdad summit would be more specific and consequently need more definite answers, the newspaper says.

The newspaper also raises the big question of whether the Palestine issue has to be solved by political or military means.

WHAT'S GOING ON

German Film

The Goethe Institute presents a film entitled "Strohfeuer" by Volker Schlöndorff at 8:00 p.m. Subtitles in English.

Painting Exhibit

The exhibition of paintings by Egyptian artist Ahmad Chiha is on display at the Art Gallery of the Ministry of Culture and Youth. Open from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 to 7:00 p.m. daily.

Haya Arts Centre to launch nationwide

literary, artistic competitions in 1979

By Breda Finegan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN -- 1979 will witness a major talent hunt by the Haya Arts Centre which has organised a vast competition for International Year of the Child in which everyone can join.

The idea is that people think they have some talent in writing or theatre—be they Jordanians or foreigners—can submit work to the centre during this year. Monetary prizes and medals will be awarded to the winners.

Mr. Nabil Sawalha, the Director of the Haya Arts Centre, told the Jordan Times that the competition will be in eight areas. There will be prizes for the best children's story, play, short story, three best poems, the best produced play, the best produced musical, the most active children's library in Jordan, and the most talented children in either music, mime, singing or reading.

All stories, plays and poems submitted must be for children even though adults may take part in the competition. Mr. Sawalha said.

Conditions for taking part in the competition are that the work must be written for a specified age group, must be either directly or indirectly of educational value to children, and it must draw on the traditions, history and culture of the Arab world.

Written work must be submitted to the Haya Arts Centre no later than June. Entries which win the first prize in their category will be produced at the Haya Arts Centre in November. The plays will be staged and the winning stories and poems will be recited.

The highest cash prize will be JD200 and the lowest JD40. More details can be obtained directly from the Haya centre. An information leaflet about the competition has been circulated to schools in Jordan.

To mark International Year of the Child the Haya Arts Centre has already printed 18,000 large attractive calenders. Each month is represented by a different drawing by one of the children at the centre. Underneath it is a photo of the artist and a little bit of personal information.

The event which launched actual celebrations at the centre for International Year of the Child was a three-day run by the Damascus Puppet Troupe. Last Friday, Saturday and Sunday the troupe presented nine shows of "Jamileh and the Fox," a short children's story about cooperation and success.

The Haya Arts Centre expanded last year and several small Haya centres were set up in towns and villages. The puppet troupe will be back in June to tour the country with a repertoire of four or five plays which will be shown at all Haya centres. The tour is being organised in cooperation with the Syrian Ministry of Culture and Information.

Books seem to be something the Haya centre goes in for in a big way—not just lending books, but publishing them as well. Following a book on arts and crafts and one on children's stories, the centre is now preparing to publish a book of children's plays. The new book will contain 15 plays for children as well as practical advice on amateur theatre!

As a special effort for year of the child, the centre has opened its doors to deaf and dumb children as well. These children will become members free of charge and will produce a special show sometime during this year.

At the beginning of February an exhibition of children's paintings will open in cooperation with the Jordanian-Indian Friendship Society—again specially for year of the child.

Mr. Sawalha has just returned to Amman from a tour of the country with a list of centres and libraries that are being planned in various towns.

Aqaba will soon have a Haya

centre in one of its parks and in

three months or so. Mr. Sawalha

said, another centre will be

opened in a residential area of the

port city.

The Haya centre is working on

three new libraries for Irbid: one at the Hussein charity centre, one in cooperation with the women's union and one with the municipality.

Zarqa, which did not have a

single children's library last year,

will soon have three.

Mr. Sawalha said the Haya

centre provides moral, technical

and financial assistance to

municipalities and other organ-



The cover of the special calendar produced by the Haya Arts Centre in cooperation with the National Jordanian Committee for the International Year of the Child and Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline.

publishing them as well. Following

a book on arts and crafts and one on children's stories, the centre is now preparing to publish a book of children's plays. The new book will contain 15 plays for children as well as practical advice on amateur theatre!

At the start of its life in 1976 the

Haya Arts Centre was serving an

estimated 2,000 children in the

Amman area. Now, Mr. Sawalha

says, that figure has reached the

12,000 mark and includes chil-

dren all over the country.

isations wishing to start children's

libraries. If the library building in

any town or village is large, it is

often converted into a Haya

centre.

At the start of its life in 1976 the

Haya Arts Centre was serving an

estimated 2,000 children in the

Amman area. Now, Mr. Sawalha

says, that figure has reached the

12,000 mark and includes chil-

dren all over the country.

At the start of its life in 1976 the

Haya Arts Centre was serving an

estimated 2,000 children in the

Amman area. Now, Mr. Sawalha

says, that figure has reached the

12,000 mark and includes chil-

dren all over the country.

At the start of its life in 1976 the

Haya Arts Centre was serving an

estimated 2,000 children in the

Amman area. Now, Mr. Sawalha

says, that figure has reached the

12,000 mark and includes chil-

dren all over the country.

At the start of its life in 1976 the

Haya Arts Centre was serving an

estimated 2,000 children in the

Amman area. Now, Mr. Sawalha

says, that figure has reached the

12,000 mark and includes chil-

dren all over the country.

At the start of its life in 1976 the

Haya Arts Centre was serving an

estimated 2,000 children in the

Amman area. Now, Mr. Sawalha

says, that figure has reached the

12,000 mark and includes chil-

dren all over the country.

At the start of its life in 1976 the

Haya Arts Centre was serving an

estimated 2,000 children in the

Amman area. Now, Mr. Sawalha

says, that figure has reached the

12,000 mark and includes chil-

dren all over the country.

At the start of its life in 1976 the

Haya Arts Centre was serving an

estimated 2,000 children in the

Amman area. Now, Mr. Sawalha

says, that figure has reached the

12,000 mark and includes chil-

dren all over the country.

At the start of its life in 1976 the

Haya Arts Centre was serving an

estimated 2,000 children in the

Amman area. Now, Mr. Sawalha

says, that figure has reached the

12,000 mark and includes chil-

dren all over the country.

At the start of its life in 1976 the

Haya Arts Centre was serving an

estimated 2,000 children in the

Amman area. Now, Mr. Sawalha

says, that figure has reached the

12,000 mark and includes chil-

dren all over the country.

At the start of its life in 1976 the

Haya Arts Centre was serving an

estimated 2,000 children in the

Amman area. Now, Mr. Sawalha

says, that figure has reached the

12,000 mark and includes chil-

dren all over the country.

At the start of its life in 1976 the

Haya Arts Centre was serving an

estimated 2,000 children in the

Jordanian company is first in Arab World to receive Gold Mercury Award

By a Jordan Times staff reporter

AMMAN—Success that off-elite goal which some strive for all their working lives, some regard with cold disdain and others varying shades of envy, has dropped quite unexpectedly into the lap of a Jordanian mechanical engineer, Mr. Abdul Rahim Taha.

Mr. Taha is the first Jordanian, and in fact the first Arab, to have earned himself and his company, the "Gold" Mercury International Award for his contribution to "productive development and international cooperation," so reads the certificate.

The award was presented to Mr. Taha for his work in the field of industrial refrigeration, air conditioning and plumbing, during a day-long ceremony attended by hundreds of big businessmen and industrial moguls at the Fine Arts Palace in Mexico City in November last year.

At the same ceremony a Russian concern scooped the award for industrial chemistry and an unknown number of awards were given for other fields, including music, medicine, finance and journalism to name just a few.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Taha admitted that he had never heard of the Gold Mercury Award until he received notification from the Secretary General of the executive committee of the Centro Giornalistico Annali—the group based in Rome which organises the award—telling him the good news.

According to Mr. Taha, the Centro Giornalistico "has eyes everywhere," which are scouting for enterprising concerns upon which to bestow its apparently much-coveted awards.

Now that Mr. Taha has received the award he will keep in touch with the Centro Giornalistico Annali and from time to time as he sees fit will make recommendations to it as to likely candidates for the Gold Mercury Award.

Mr. Taha, who is of Palestinian origin, believes his company—Abdul Rahim Taha, Mechanical Engineers—was chosen this, the 18th, year of the award for pioneering a cooling system which has been specially adapted by Mr. Taha to suit the hot climate of Jordan and is both easy to operate and cheap. It is produced at his factory, Artcool, near Amman.

Mr. Taha will have to wait until February, when Centro Gior-

nalistico Annali publishes a volume listing all the recipients of the award and the reasons for its bestowal, before he really finds out.

Fifty two countries are involved in the Gold Mercury International Award. Each country takes its turn at hosting the annual award giving ceremony.

The head of state of the host country receives a "peace" award each year at the beginning of the ceremony. Among heads of state to have received this in the past are Georges Pompidou of France in 1972; the Shah of Iran in 1975; Gerald Ford, President of the United States, in 1976 and Yugoslavia's Marshal Josip Broz Tito in 1977.

Interesting awards given in the past also include one to the Times newspaper of London in 1972 and more recently one to the Gulf Daily News, based in Bahrain.

The first Gold Mercury Award in 1960 was purely an Italian affair, which expanded to a European award some years later and broke into the international scene around 1970.

Three groups of people are involved in the selection of who the award is to be given to. There are a nominations committee, a selection commission and an awards commission.

Companies are considered with a view to their efforts to update their factories or workshops, better working conditions, and their record in international cooperation and any special initiative taken to establish collaboration among the various branches of the economy.

The award is given in recognition of achievement to encourage growth and professional development and is available to all companies producing or contributing to the production of goods or services.

It is also given to companies and organisations which have made a special effort for the benefit of the European and world's economy.

Mr. Taha established his company in Amman in 1968 after receiving his training in Egypt and gaining two years work experience on the Aswan Dam and working on the heavy machinery in large plants in Saudi Arabia.

"When I started in Jordan the field was wide open," Mr. Taha said. "Some people had attempted to start refrigeration and air conditioning businesses, but had not been successful."

Mr. Taha says that he personally observes the work of his company. "The client expects it."

Up until now most of his work has been in Jordan—one of the biggest jobs was the Islamic Hospital, where he installed air conditioning and refrigeration at a cost of \$2.5 million.

Mr. Taha has also attempted to break into the Saudi market.

The attempt was not very successful because he says: "There are too many communications problems and the client there expects you to do all the work, they don't realise that you have to delegate responsibility." Saudi Arabia is not completely off the list though, because Mr. Taha is looking for a foreign company with which to embark on some joint venture projects there.

Starting out in 1968 "without a fils beyond the JD 300 which I put into the rent of the office," Mr. Taha really had nowhere to go but up. From that modest beginning he now claims an annual turnover of \$8 million and has 124 permanent employees engaged at his factory, Artcool, 10 kms outside Amman, and his administrative office and design office and showrooms on Prince Mohammad Street downtown.

Mr. Taha has done well for himself and Jordan. Let's hope other up and coming Jordanian enterprises follow his lead.

Sheikh Al Ja'bari arrived from the West Bank Friday morning.

Advertise by mail In the Jordan Times

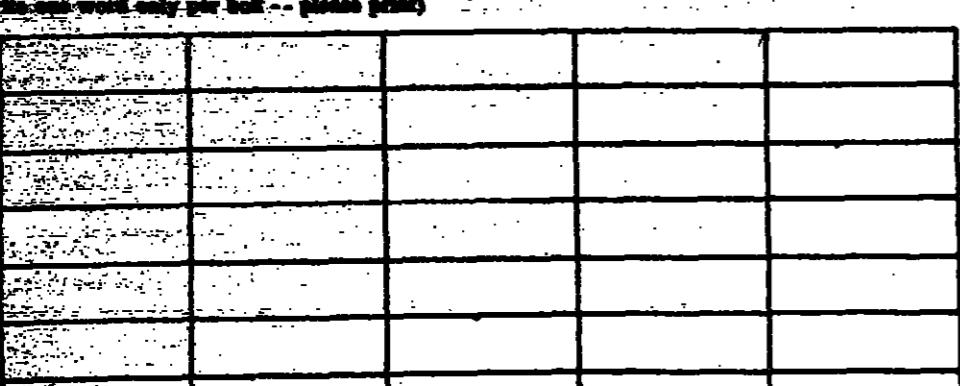
The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

1. Full payment in cash accompanies the advertisement.
2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 3.
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typed by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be ensured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 3, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimes on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 3 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 6, three insertions cost JD 8, etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 4 for 40 words and JD 5 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and sending it with full payment in cash only to:

Advertising Department
The Jordan Times
P. O. Box 5720
Amman, Jordan

Advertisers in Jordan must pay in Jordanian dinars; those in Syria may pay in Syrian currency at the prevailing conversion rate.

Advertisers must pay only per box—please print.



OBITUARY

Manager, engineers and employees of



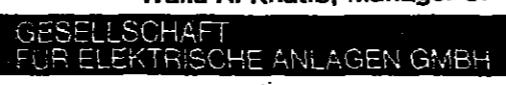
very regrettably announce the death of their dear friend

MARTHA HEIER

Mother of Resident Engineer Reinhardt Heier and offer their heartfelt condolences to the family of the deceased praying the Almighty to have mercy upon her soul.

OBITUARY

Wald Al Khatib, Manager of



and his family very regrettably announce the death of their dear friend

MARTHA HEIER

Mother of resident engineer Reinhardt Heier and offer their heartfelt condolences to the family of the deceased praying the Almighty to have mercy upon her soul.

TODAY'S WEATHER

A drop in temperatures will occur and low clouds will accumulate. There will be a chance of slight showers in the northern part of Jordan. Winds will be southwesterly moderate to fresh at times. In Amman, there will be dusty conditions with southerly winds and rough seas.

Overnight minimum	Daytime maximum
4	12
10	20
10	19
4	14

FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Situation: Jabal Amman near Zahran Post Office.

Consisting of two bedrooms, salon and one living room, completely equipped with central heating and telephone.

For further information please contact tel. No. 42693 or 42724.

Draft law for Aqaba Region Authority sent by Cabinet to NCC

AMMAN, Jan. 15 (J.T.)—The government has drawn up plans for the establishment of an Aqaba Region Authority, along the lines of the Jordan Valley Authority.

A draft law for creation of the Aqaba authority was referred by the Cabinet to the National Consultative Council for study.

The authority will be responsible for developing the region of Aqaba economically, socially and organisationally as well as developing and improving the environment and living condition in the region. This should get around the duplicity of bodies responsible for developing the town and the lack of an integrated economic, social and cultural plan for development.

Extensive powers will be given to the new authority for working out a plan for developing the region from its own resources.

NCC adjourns debate on levies to support universities

By a Jordan Times staff reporter

cabinet. This is done to guarantee the independence of the two universities.

Premier Badran said the expansion of the University of Jordan has been completed. The first batch of students from the faculty of Medicine graduated last year but the state subsidy to the University was only half a million dinars from the state budget last year. The University Hospital is being supported under an agreement between it and the Ministry of Health whereby the ministry used to give the hospital the sum of JD 1.5 million annually. This sum was raised to JD 2 million this year.

Premier Badran said the previous law was approved by the house of representatives but contained injustices in certain respects. When Yarmouk University was established it was felt that it was necessary to start a dardise collection of levies for the two institutions.

Observers say rejection of the draft law by the NCC will put the government in a difficult position.

The board of the NCC has already approved some increases for its staff and needs the new levies to pay for this. The government could, course, go ahead and enforce a new law without the approval of the NCC, as the council's approval is not necessary by law and actions are not binding on the government. However, the government has so far consulted the NCC before passing any law and has consistently abided by the resolutions of the council.

Pro-Palestinian church editorials

AMMAN (J.T.)—Word has been received here of the death recently in Toronto, Canada, of Rev. Alfred C. Forrest, editor for 23 years of the monthly United Church Observer and a controversial Canadian supporter of the Arab cause.

Mr. Forrest, who was 62, incurred Zionist wrath in Canada after publishing articles spelling out the Palestinian viewpoint in the Arab-Israel dispute, and his insistence that a settlement must include recognition of the national rights of the Palestinians and a full withdrawal of Israel to the pre-1967 borders. It was one of many controversial issues which he tackled in the Observer, whose circulation grew under his editorship from 150,000 to 312,000.

Starting out in 1968 "without a fils beyond the JD 300 which I put into the rent of the office," Mr. Taha really had nowhere to go but up. From that modest beginning he now claims an annual turnover of \$8 million and has 124 permanent employees engaged at his factory, Artcool, 10 kms outside Amman, and his administrative office and design office and showrooms on Prince Mohammad Street downtown.

Mr. Taha has done well for himself and Jordan. Let's hope other up and coming Jordanian enterprises follow his lead.

Sheikh Al Ja'bari arrived from the West Bank Friday morning.

Former Hebron mayor here for check-up

AMMAN, Jan. 15 (J.N.A.)—Hebron's former mayor Sheikh Mohammad Ali Al Ja'bari is currently undergoing a medical check-up at Al Hussein Medical City.

Sheikh Al Ja'bari arrived from

the West Bank Friday morning.

Coming & Going

Minister of Education off to Kuwait, Iraq

AMMAN, Jan. 15 (J.N.A.)—Minister of Education Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali left for visits to Kuwait and Iraq yesterday. During the week-long trip he will discuss with officials ways of further strengthening Jordan's educational cooperation with the two countries.

Australian delegation to arrive

AMMAN, Jan. 15 (J.T.)—A delegation representing the Australian Institute of International Affairs is due here tomorrow for a several-day visit to Jordan. Its members will have talks with Jordanian officials on the latest Middle East developments. The visit is part of a study

tour of the Middle East which will include Syria and Egypt. The institute is a non-political body established in 1929. Discussions will concentrate on economic development and the prospects for peace in the Middle East.

Jordan to attend Arab information ministers' conference

AMMAN, Jan. 15 (J.N.A.)—Jordan is to take part in the Arab information ministers' conference to be held in Baghdad towards the end of this month. The Cabinet at yesterday's session decided on the formation of a tour-member delegation to the conference which will be led by Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh. The conference is expected to last one week.

RSS official leaves for Italy

AMMAN, Jan. 15 (J.N.A.)—Deputy Director of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Dr. Fakhreddine Al Daghhestani left for Rome yesterday on a five-day visit to Italy. He will have talks with EEC officials at the EEC joint research centre on cooperation in operating joint flights and to report on their work to the Jordanian-Syrian joint committee on air transport and civil aviation.

It also decided to urge the Jordanian and Syrian national airlines to hold meetings for coordination in operating joint flights and to report on their work to the Jordanian-Syrian joint committee on air transport and civil aviation. The two sides reviewed at their meetings the possibility of launching the Damascus-Ramtha air route for further facilitating flights between Amman and Damascus.

Amman Stock Exchange Report

NAME OF COMPANY	Par Value	Volume Traded	Last Buying Offer	Last Selling Offer	Closing Price
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	2,838	6,580	6,600	6,600
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10,000	2,683	14,100	14,150	14,150
Jordan Phosphate Mines	JD 1,000	432	2,160	2,200	2,160
Arab Pharmaceutical Co.	JD 5,000	388	16,850	17,000	16,900
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1,000	8,513	1,040	1,080	1,040
Dar Al Adwa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	90	—	—	1,800
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	1,235	1,340	1,350	1,350
Jordan Glass Factories	JD 1,000	1,925	—	0.770	0.770
Industrial, Commercial And Agricultural Co.	JD 1,000	1,275	2,500	—	2,500
Jordan Tanning Co.	JD 5,000	1,678	8,600	9,000	8,610
Jordan Lime and Silicate Brick Industries Co.	JD 5,000	180	4,500	4,550	4,500
Jordan National Bank	JD 5,000	2,855	7,100	7,150	7,100
Jordan Insurance Co.	JD 1,000	10,237	—	9,750	9,750
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1,000	222	0.730	0.770	0.740
Jordan Spinning and Weaving Co.	JD 1,000	587	0.770		

Worker health conditions become concern of unions

By Norris Willatt

GENEVA -- Trade unionists world-wide have declared war on asbestos, which they say is shortening the lives of millions of workers. Some of them are calling for a total ban on its use in industry, and the substitution of other, less toxic, materials.

The case against asbestos as a danger to health is trenchantly presented in a new publication by the International Metalworkers' Federation (IMF) concerned exclusively with problems of health and safety at work.

In its second issue, the IMF publication lists a whole range of raw materials and chemical substances used in industry which allegedly damage workers' health following constant exposure. Among them are arsenic, chromium, cutting oils, vinyl chloride, styrene butadiene and benzidine, but by far the most dangerous of all, it is claimed, is asbestos.

The IMF bulletin reports calculations by the US National Cancer Institute that about 20-25 per cent of all workers heavily exposed to this material die of lung cancer, another 8-10 per cent of stomach cancer and cancer of the intestines, and 7-10 per cent of pleural or peritoneal complaints. Deaths caused exclusively by asbestos are said to account for about 17 per cent of all cancer fatalities in the United States.

The Institute bases its conclusions, in large part, on a study of Americans who during the Second World War were employed on shipbuilding, where asbestos is widely used for fire protection, noise insulation, and so forth. It concludes that out of an

estimated 4m or so workers in that industry, between 35 and 44 per cent -- or around 1.6m have already died, or eventually will die, of a disease brought on by the material.

These were all workers heavily exposed to it. Among others not so much exposed, the effect was only less lethal -- an estimated 550,000 out of a total of some 4.7m employed. Since the end of the war, the death rate has continued at an average of 67,000 or so cases a year. The workers involved have been widely employed using asbestos in building and demolition work, in machinery construction, and in other trades besides shipbuilding.

The same kind of documentation, carried out by the Cancer Institute with the co-operation of the US National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, is not available for all countries. However, in a number of them the trade unions are no less aroused over the threat from asbestos.

In Sweden the national Confederation of Trade Unions has adopted an action programme designed eventually to bring about a total ban on the use of the material in industry; and, meanwhile, to regulate closely the conditions under which it may be employed.

Trade unions in many countries are increasingly concerned at the dangers of several substances commonly used in industry. The biggest killer, they claim, is asbestos, which could be shortening the lives of millions of workers.

The first calls attention to the high incidence of bad health among workers employed in the application of asbestos in heat and acoustic insulation. The report calls for this practice, and asbestos spraying, to be abolished. The responsible authorities should be informed in advance by suppliers of the material of any such applications, so that protective measures may be taken, says the TUC.

The second TUC report calls for investigation into the effect of asbestos on the atmosphere in general, apart from the direct working environment.

In an editorial the IMF urges the trade union movement as a whole to emphasise the need for greater protection of members from the hazards to health created by working with cancer-causing substances, including asbestos. In addition, pressure should be applied to register cases of such occupational diseases with the authorities, so that help can be given to the victims.

The editorial concludes with this call: "If a person's injury is caused by the working environment and leads to incapacity for work, this affects the whole family, especially in countries without occupational insurance cover for the employees... We have learned to fight for better pay -- now we must also fight for health and safety at the workplace".

Financial Times
News-Features



A three legged spider at your service

This strange-looking device called 'Spyder', can carry one-and-a-half times its own weight, scale a 17 degree gradient fully loaded and 'climb' to the back of a lorry. Unlike conventional materials handling equipment, 'Spyder' does not rely on heavy counterbalance weights to provide sta-

bility. Its articulated construction enables the operator to maintain balance by shifting the centre of gravity within the space frame. This enables it to operate safely on gradients up to 17 degrees. 'Spyder' weighs only 2400 pounds (1089 kg) -- yet it can lift 3500 pounds (1588 kg). It has a turning

radius of only 69 inches (175 cm) and can weave in and out of congested areas with speed and precision. A single control--similar to an aircraft joystick--works backwards for reverse, ahead for forward and left or right turn. The further the control is pushed, the faster the machine travels to a maximum speed of 10 m/s (on its two cylinder per diesel engine). Having loaded goods, 'Spyder' can then itself on to the back of the vehicle in only one minute, clamped on, its wheels re-fit. It travels pick-a-back style destination where it is at unloading.

He was six years under construction

Benjamin Skora is a born handyman. For thirty years he's made anything out of anything. His latest masterpiece is a household robot that walks, serves... makes things, and even has a human face. Six years ago, Ben Skora, a hypnotist by profession, piled up \$2000 worth of old car parts and refrigerator motors in his garden. Three years later, AROK, his robot, was born, in his image. He weighs 230 lbs., is 1 meter 90 cm, tall, and can lift up to 130 lbs. His talented inventor figured that he cost \$500,000 -- based on a salary of \$20 per hour. AROK is the delight of Mrs. Skora: he uses the vacuum cleaner, takes out the garbage, serves at table or during drinks. Moreover he talks to her--not by moving lips but through a loudspeaker. All that of course under the watchful eye of his father who controls all his gestures and words--the latter recorded on tape placed in his back. Ben Skora does not want to stop with this success. At present he's building an even more sophisticated companion, AROK II, the first descendent of a generation which will no doubt have many children all over the world. And why not in your home, in the year 2000?

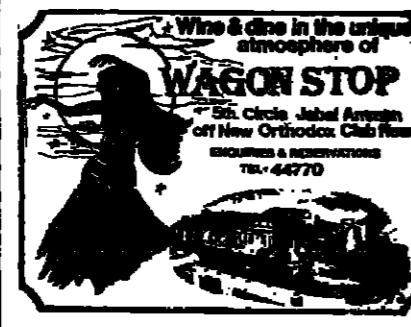


It took three years to transform some metal into a robot

AMMAN MARKET PLACE

HOTELS

YOUR PERFECT DINNER PARTY
IS ONLY A CALL AWAY
Yes, with only four hours
notice we will serve a three
course lunch or dinner in the
comfort and privacy of your
own home.
JORDAN
KINNAGA LTD



SALAH-EDDIN TRADING EST. SHOW ROOMS

PRESENTS
BEST SELECTION
OF MODERN
FURNITURE IN
GOOD QUALITY
AND REASONA-
BLE PRICES.
North Market-200 M. From Airport square
Tel. 51278, AMMAN

JORDAN EXPRESS CO.

PACKING & CRATING
AIR & SEA FREIGHT
TRAVEL & TOURISM
KING HUSSEIN ST., P.O.B. 2143
TEL. 22566, 21778, 38141

RESTAURANTS

MANDARIN

CHINESE RESTAURANT
Jabal Hussain
Near Maxim Circle.
Here you can enjoy the Mandarin
Chinese cuisine. Open daily from 12:30
to 4:00 and 6:00 to midnight. For take
home food orders please call 25786.

FURNITURE

LET AD-DAR FURNISH
YOUR HOME OR OFFICE
"TURN-KEY" FROM OUR
SUPERB IMPORTS CHOSEN
TO SUIT EVERY TASTE &
BUDGET.
Visit us today at Ward Essary St.
Tel. 38008

TRANSPORTATION

SATELLITE
RENT-A-CAR
BRAND NEW
MODELS
TEL. 25767

NATIONAL RENT-A-CAR

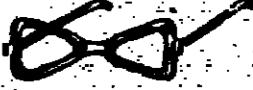
NRC
1979 Models now available
SHEPHERD HOTEL Tel. 39197

JEWELLERY

BARAKAT JEWELLERY
F. Barakat
Bijouter, Antiquaire
& Numismate
Jordan Insurance Co. Bldg. No. 3
3rd Circle, Jabal Amman
Amman - Jordan

MISCELLANEOUS

EYES EXAMINED
CONTACT LENSES (Hard & Soft)



OPTIKOS SHAMIL O.D.
The best Ever Made in Optic

Jordan Intercontinental Hotel Tel. 42243

To advertise in this
section
phone 6774-2-3

dr. willatt

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF

1—Both vulnerable, as
11th you hold:
1 ♦ 3 ♦ ♣ A K Q 10 9 8 7 6 5 4
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Pass
2 ♦ ♣ A K Q 10 9 8 7 6 5 4
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East
Pass 1 ♦ ♣ A K Q 10 9 8 7 6 5 4
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East
Pass 1 ♦ ♣ A K Q 10 9 8 7 6 5 4
What do you bid now?

A—You have considerably better than a minimum opening bid, but finding a good rebid is not easy. If you had a sixth heart, a jump to three hearts would describe your hand nicely, but we are not keen on that action—with only a five-card suit. A jump to four diamonds could bypass your best contract—three no trump. Therefore, we would settle for the slight underbid of three diamonds. Partner is unlikely to pass unless he was sub-minimum for his response, in which case you are probably in a reasonable spot.

2—Neither vulnerable, as
you hold:
Q 10 9 7 5 4 ♦ 6 ♦ ♣ A K Q 10 9 8 7 6 5 4
Our right-hand opponent
evidently has the bidding with one
heart. What action do you take?

A—Bid two diamonds. It might be strange to overcall in a non-trump when you hold a six-card suit, but you should lead. It is quite possible that when the auction gets back to us, the opponents will be in four hearts. If you overcall in a non-trump, you will then have to choose between suppressing the diamond or introducing it at the two-level. By bidding two diamonds now, you will be able to show both of your suits completely.

3—East-West vulnerable,
South you hold:
A K 8 7 2 ♦ K J 9 5 4 ♦ 10 9 4 3
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
Pass 1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Pass
3 ♦ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

A—Partner's jump in hearts has considerably improved your hand.

He is a queen of hearts and a most important card, so slam is a distinct possibility. You can convey your interest to partner by cue-bidding three spades.

4—Neither vulnerable, as
South you hold:
♦ K 9 5 2 ♦ Q 6 ♦ A 8 3 ♦ A K 1 0 7
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
Pass 1 ♦ Pass 2 ♦ Pass
3 ♦ Pass ?

What action do you take?

A—Partner's bid is forcing, so you have to choose between raising to four hearts or rebidding three no trump. Since you do not have a true spade stopper, a raise to four hearts should be the unanimous choice—on this auction, Q-x is more than adequate support.

5—As South, vulnerable,
you hold:
♦ Q 9 8 5 2 ♦ A 8 3 ♦ A K 1 0 7 6
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
1 ♦ Pass 1 ♦ Pass
2 ♦ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

A—Partner surely has a six-card suit, and you have the equivalent of a light opening bid. Therefore, you are in game territory. Since your hand does contain a lot of losers, we would adopt a conservative raise to three hearts. However, with two of the two vulnerable hands in partner's suit, that probably doesn't do your hand any harm. Bid four hearts.

6—As South, vulnerable,
you hold:
K J 9 8 5 2 ♦ K 9 5 4 ♦ A K 1 0 7
Partner opens the bidding
on hearts with one heart. What do you do?

A—With first or second-round
control of hearts, and an excellent hand, you should be in slam territory. Experience has shown that the best way to handle this type of hand is to flash the signal to partner at once. Therefore, we recommend a response to three clubs.

THE BETTER HALF, By Barnes

Carrie is not talking much today after her major cosmetic surgery—her credit cards were mangled in the washing machine."

OUT & ABOUT

QUICK MEAL

Jabal Amman First Circle
Tel. 21083. Jabal Hussein behind
Jerusalem Cinema Tel. 21781.
Jabal Lweibdeh Hawa Circle
Tel. 30646. Zarqa Cinema Nass
Street Tel. 82011. Irbid Baghdad
Street Tel. 2408. Nejm opposite
the municipality Tel. 26. Madaba
King Abdullah Street Tel. 180.
Mafrid Tel. 194. KERAK Jerash
opposite Ajloun crossroad. Swe-
leib.

3-4-5-6 STEAKHOUSE
First Wing Hotel, Jabal Al
Lweibdeh, Tel. 221034.
Choice of THREE set menus
daily for lunch and a la carte.
Open 12-3 p.m. and 7-12 p.m.
Specialty: Steaks.

For advertising in above columns contact
"SOUT WA SOURA" Tel. 38869
Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

JORDAN TIMES, TUESDAY JANUARY 16, 1979

Regardless of sovereignty, the land is theirs

Sinai: Home of the Bedouin

BIR EL-ADED, Occupied Sinai, Jan. 15 (AP)—Egypt and Israel may settle the issue of sovereignty over the Sinai Peninsula but the stark and arid land really belongs to the Bedouin tribesmen who live here. A few days in the Sinai interior make clear this is bedouin country no matter which nation occupies it.

Just over the hills from the few coastal settlements, the oil towns or the military airfields, the bedouin go about their lives much the same as they have for hundreds of years.

In this village 24 kilometres inland from the Gulf of Suez, bedouin girls take out their flocks

of goats when the mountain peaks cast their first jagged shadows in the morning sun. Bedouin women gather at the well and men depart on missions into the hills.

The Sinai, traditional bridge between Africa and Asia and a battlefield in Egyptian-Israeli wars, has a population of about 100,000. An estimated 70,000 are bedouin tribesmen—some settled but most pursuing traditional nomadic ways.

About 30,000 non-bedouin live in the northern coastal town of El-Arish. There are a few Arabs and Israelis at oil sites on the Suez Gulf, a few hundred Israeli settlers on the Gulf of Aqaba and a dozen

Greek Orthodox monks at St. Catherine Monastery.

In an Israeli-Egyptian peace settlement, Israel will gradually withdraw its troops from the Sinai and Egypt will return. And the bedouin? "Nobody has bothered to ask them," said Clinton Bailey, who lectures on bedouin culture at Tel Aviv University.

The bedouin will go on much as before—making a frugal living with their herds, trading, harvesting date palms, tilling patches of land near oases and working for whoever controls the Sinai.

The tradition of desert hospitality is preserved. At the tombs of sheiks where bedouin tribes gather, one building is reserved for the weary traveler and stocked with coffee, tea, sugar and cooking implements.

At one of the tombs, the ground is still black with blood of a sacrifice goat where a tribal meeting had recently been held.

According to Mr. Bailey, the bedouin are uneasy about the return of Egyptian rule. Like the Israelis, the Egyptians are outsiders.

Mr. Bailey believes the bedouin would probably prefer some sort of United Nations control of the Sinai and a U.N.-operated civil administration. "If there was no government at all they would be happiest," he said.

Under occupation, military disengagement lines have interrupted trading routes from Saudi Arabia and Jordan to Egypt. Grazing lands have been expropriated for army training grounds or airfields, and bedouin camels trigger electronic sensors in the Demilitarized Zone, monitored by a U.S. post set up to keep Egyptian and Israeli armies apart.

Modern life has impinged on bedouin ways. Pickup trucks now kick up plumes of dust across the Sinai, rubber tubing is used to carry water from wells to cultivated plots and the plastic can has replaced the goatskin waterbag.

Bedouin won't talk openly to strangers. "They put a lot of stock in decorum and reserve," said Mr. Bailey, who has spent much time with the bedouin.

Why are so many Bedouin pickup trucks blue? Is it because blue is protection against the evil eye? "We have other colours," answers a white-robed bedouin. But why so many blue trucks, persists a tourist? "Who knows," the bedouin shrugs. "Maybe we like blue."

The old bedouin ways predominate. Women are veiled and hover in the background. The pickup truck hasn't replaced the camel and pita bread is still baked directly on the desert sand with only a few brushwood coals needed to bake the flat disks.

The tradition of desert hospitality is preserved. At the tombs of sheiks where bedouin tribes gather, one building is reserved for the weary traveler and stocked with coffee, tea, sugar and cooking implements.

At one of the tombs, the ground is still black with blood of a sacrifice goat where a tribal meeting had recently been held.

According to Mr. Bailey, the bedouin are uneasy about the return of Egyptian rule. Like the Israelis, the Egyptians are outsiders.

Mr. Bailey believes the bedouin would probably prefer some sort of United Nations control of the Sinai and a U.N.-operated civil administration. "If there was no government at all they would be happiest," he said.

Under occupation, military disengagement lines have interrupted trading routes from Saudi Arabia and Jordan to Egypt. Grazing lands have been expropriated for army training grounds or airfields, and bedouin camels trigger electronic sensors in the Demilitarized Zone, monitored by a U.S. post set up to keep Egyptian and Israeli armies apart.

Modern life has impinged on bedouin ways. Pickup trucks now kick up plumes of dust across the Sinai, rubber tubing is used to carry water from wells to cultivated plots and the plastic can has replaced the goatskin waterbag.

Bedouin won't talk openly to strangers. "They put a lot of stock in decorum and reserve," said Mr. Bailey, who has spent much time with the bedouin.

Why are so many Bedouin pickup trucks blue? Is it because blue is protection against the evil eye? "We have other colours," answers a white-robed bedouin. But why so many blue trucks, persists a tourist? "Who knows," the bedouin shrugs. "Maybe we like blue."

Bedouin won't talk openly to strangers. "They put a lot of stock in decorum and reserve," said Mr. Bailey, who has spent much time with the bedouin.

Why are so many Bedouin pickup trucks blue? Is it because blue is protection against the evil eye? "We have other colours," answers a white-robed bedouin. But why so many blue trucks, persists a tourist? "Who knows," the bedouin shrugs. "Maybe we like blue."

Bedouin won't talk openly to strangers. "They put a lot of stock in decorum and reserve," said Mr. Bailey, who has spent much time with the bedouin.

Why are so many Bedouin pickup trucks blue? Is it because blue is protection against the evil eye? "We have other colours," answers a white-robed bedouin. But why so many blue trucks, persists a tourist? "Who knows," the bedouin shrugs. "Maybe we like blue."

Bedouin won't talk openly to strangers. "They put a lot of stock in decorum and reserve," said Mr. Bailey, who has spent much time with the bedouin.

Why are so many Bedouin pickup trucks blue? Is it because blue is protection against the evil eye? "We have other colours," answers a white-robed bedouin. But why so many blue trucks, persists a tourist? "Who knows," the bedouin shrugs. "Maybe we like blue."

Bedouin won't talk openly to strangers. "They put a lot of stock in decorum and reserve," said Mr. Bailey, who has spent much time with the bedouin.

Why are so many Bedouin pickup trucks blue? Is it because blue is protection against the evil eye? "We have other colours," answers a white-robed bedouin. But why so many blue trucks, persists a tourist? "Who knows," the bedouin shrugs. "Maybe we like blue."

Bedouin won't talk openly to strangers. "They put a lot of stock in decorum and reserve," said Mr. Bailey, who has spent much time with the bedouin.

Why are so many Bedouin pickup trucks blue? Is it because blue is protection against the evil eye? "We have other colours," answers a white-robed bedouin. But why so many blue trucks, persists a tourist? "Who knows," the bedouin shrugs. "Maybe we like blue."

Bedouin won't talk openly to strangers. "They put a lot of stock in decorum and reserve," said Mr. Bailey, who has spent much time with the bedouin.

Why are so many Bedouin pickup trucks blue? Is it because blue is protection against the evil eye? "We have other colours," answers a white-robed bedouin. But why so many blue trucks, persists a tourist? "Who knows," the bedouin shrugs. "Maybe we like blue."

Bedouin won't talk openly to strangers. "They put a lot of stock in decorum and reserve," said Mr. Bailey, who has spent much time with the bedouin.

Why are so many Bedouin pickup trucks blue? Is it because blue is protection against the evil eye? "We have other colours," answers a white-robed bedouin. But why so many blue trucks, persists a tourist? "Who knows," the bedouin shrugs. "Maybe we like blue."

Bedouin won't talk openly to strangers. "They put a lot of stock in decorum and reserve," said Mr. Bailey, who has spent much time with the bedouin.

Why are so many Bedouin pickup trucks blue? Is it because blue is protection against the evil eye? "We have other colours," answers a white-robed bedouin. But why so many blue trucks, persists a tourist? "Who knows," the bedouin shrugs. "Maybe we like blue."

Bedouin won't talk openly to strangers. "They put a lot of stock in decorum and reserve," said Mr. Bailey, who has spent much time with the bedouin.

Why are so many Bedouin pickup trucks blue? Is it because blue is protection against the evil eye? "We have other colours," answers a white-robed bedouin. But why so many blue trucks, persists a tourist? "Who knows," the bedouin shrugs. "Maybe we like blue."

Bedouin won't talk openly to strangers. "They put a lot of stock in decorum and reserve," said Mr. Bailey, who has spent much time with the bedouin.

Why are so many Bedouin pickup trucks blue? Is it because blue is protection against the evil eye? "We have other colours," answers a white-robed bedouin. But why so many blue trucks, persists a tourist? "Who knows," the bedouin shrugs. "Maybe we like blue."

Jordan Times Daily Guide

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3:

5:30 a.m. *Children*
6:00 *Cartoons*
6:30 *Sports Bulletin*
7:00 *Morning Show*
7:30 *News Bulletin*
8:30 *Parliament*
9:30 *Return to Picton Place*
10:00 *Children's Picture*
8:30 *Arabic Series*
10:15 *Arabic programme*
11:00 *Dallas*
11:30 *News in Arabic*

CHANNEL 6:

7:00 *Sign on*
7:01 *Morning Show*
7:30 *News Bulletin*
8:30 *Children's Picture*
9:30 *Arabic Series*
10:00 *News*
10:30 *Arabic programme*
11:00 *Sign on*
11:30 *News*
12:00 *Sign on and news headlines*
12:30 *Radiotherapy*
13:00 *News summary*
13:30 *Radiotherapy*

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 *Sign on*
7:01 *Morning Show*
7:30 *News Bulletin*
8:30 *Children's Picture*
9:30 *Arabic Series*
10:00 *News*
10:30 *Arabic programme*
11:00 *Sign on*
11:30 *News*
12:00 *Book and Writers*
12:30 *Sign on*
13:00 *Arabic Series*
13:30 *News*
14:00 *Sign on*
14:30 *Arabic Series*
15:00 *News*
15:30 *Sign on*
16:00 *Arabic Series*
16:30 *News*
17:00 *Sign on*
17:30 *Arabic Series*
18:00 *News*
18:30 *Sign on*
19:00 *Arabic Series*
19:30 *News*
20:00 *Sign on*
20:30 *Arabic Series*
21:00 *News*
21:30 *Sign on*
22:00 *Arabic Series*
22:30 *News*
23:00 *Sign on*
23:30 *Arabic Series*
24:00 *News*
1:00 *Sign on*
1:30 *Arabic Series*
2:00 *News*
2:30 *Sign on*
3:00 *Arabic Series*
3:30 *News*
4:00 *Sign on*
4:30 *Arabic Series*
5:00 *News*
5:30 *Sign on*
6:00 *Arabic Series*
6:30 *News*
7:00 *Sign on*
7:30 *Arabic Series*
8:00 *News*
8:30 *Sign on*
9:00 *Arabic Series*
9:30 *News*
10:00 *Sign on*
10:30 *Arabic Series*
11:00 *News*
11:30 *Sign on*
12:00 *Arabic Series*
12:30 *News*
13:00 *Sign on*
13:30 *Arabic Series*
14:00 *News*
14:30 *Sign on*
15:00 *Arabic Series*
15:30 *News*
16:00 *Sign on*
16:30 *Arabic Series*
17:00 *News*
17:30 *Sign on*
18:00 *Arabic Series*
18:30 *News*
19:00 *Sign on*
19:30 *Arabic Series*
20:00 <i

U.S. Congress likely to focus on issue of government spending

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (R) -- The question of government money and how not to spend it is likely to dominate the 96th U.S. Congress, which opens today. The White House has said it shares widespread concern in the country over government spending and growing inflation, and President Carter has promised an austerity government.

He plans to cut back sharply on social programmes to reduce inflation, now running at around ten per cent a year, and to reverse an economic decline in advance of the 1980 presidential election.

But the Congress elected last November is known to be more conservative than its predecessor, and House of Representatives Democratic Majority Leader Jim Wright said recently it would probably want to cut spending

even further than the president envisaged.

Given that mood, the White House was gearing up to fight the inevitable pressure from conservative congressmen for trade protection measures.

Stiff opposition

But the president may also run into stiff opposition from his party's own liberal wing, led by

Sudan, Egypt to seek aid for feasibility study of economic integration plan

KHARTOUM, Jan. 15 (R) -- Sudan and Egypt have decided to ask for financial aid from the United Nations Development Programme for a feasibility study of their joint economic integration plan, the Sudanese News Agency reported yesterday.

It said the seventh session of the Joint Higher Ministerial Committee for Integration between the two countries agreed yesterday to establish a feasibility studies centre.

The meeting agreed to form a joint committee of the ministers of finance and planning in the two countries to review the integration projects.

The Ministerial Committee agreed to make studies on the sugar industry, tractor assembly, food canning, and leather pro-

cessing and agreed on full cooperation in the textile industry, the agency added.

In the field of education, the two sides agreed to unify the curriculum in the two countries and to recognise university degrees in both.

A Sudanese information centre will be established in Cairo and an Egyptian one in Khartoum.

He said congressional concerns over the treaty would be increased if, as seemed possible from the current unrest in Iran, the United States lost the extensive electronic surveillance installations it maintains there to monitor Soviet missile activity.

The projected Salt-II accord has already come under fire from conservatives and Senator Baker said he would find difficulty in supporting it.

He said congressional concerns over the treaty would be increased if, as seemed possible from the current unrest in Iran, the United States lost the extensive electronic surveillance installations it maintains there to monitor Soviet missile activity.

But Afghan diplomats in Pakistan denied reports of fighting and

said the situation was under control.

Government opponents living in exile here said they had reports that fighting had erupted for the first time in Badakshan, Afghanistan's northernmost province in the 6,000-metre peaks of the Pamir ranges.

They said anti-government tribesmen and guerrillas briefly occupied the administrative and military centre of Baharak before severe bombardment and counter-attacks by paratroops forced them to withdraw.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

According to their reports, for which there was no independent confirmation, 54 men, women and children were killed during the withdrawal.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

Other reports said fighting, which first erupted soon after the coup, was continuing in Kunar province to the south where several thousand guerrillas are said to be poised to attack the provincial capital of Ghiga Serai. They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.

The dissidents said fighting continued for two weeks during which the guerrillas claimed to have killed 100 soldiers, two officers and senior government officials.

They said communications and transport had been cut between Kunar province and the city of Jalalabad to the south.